BERNSTEIN ATTACKS RANTZAU'S POLICIES

Socialist Says Better Terms Could Have Been Obtained.

PARIS, May 22.—Eduard Bernstein the German Social Democratic leader. declared in a recent speech at Lichtenberg that the German government had not taken the proper course to obtain approval of its foreign policy by the Socialists, and that it could have ob-tained better terms of peace if it had acted differently.

acted differently.

The peace terms. Herr Bernstein declared, were not entirely dictated by hatred and passion, "It appears more likely," he said, "that distrust of our policy inspired them. We should have broken more completely with the past, and Count von Brockdorff-Rantsau could have made a better choice of his associates on the Peace Commission.

"We must admit," added the speaker, "that we knowingly caused much damage and that some of the demands are no more than just as reparation for

ore than just as reparation for we have done."

GERMANS, FEARING OCCUPATION, FLEE

Residents of Mannheim Panic Stricken Over Reports of Treaty Rejection.

By the Associated Press. MANNHEIM, May 22 .- Alarmed by the belief that Germany will not sign the peace treaty and that the Allies will occupy Mannheim, citizens became panic stricken to-day and stormed the Municipal Sayings Bank. Many persons have fled from Mannheim.

Large crowds gathered and held pro test meetings and other demonstrations which added to the general confusion i the town.

An official expression of regret has been issued in Berlin that the people of Mannheim "appear to have lost their

Beaun, May 21 (delayed).—The Greater Berlin Soldiers and Workers Council to-day adopted a resolution demanding that the peace treaty be signed and appealing to the proletariat of the

The Majority Socialists held a demon stration of protest against the peace terms in the Wilhelmsplatz to-day. The crowd, in contrast with earlier meetings. ceived the speeches of the leaders it

Philipp Scheidemann, the Chancellor in an address, said he hoped in the in-terest of humanity to attain a peace by understanding on the basis of the Gerunderstanding on the basis of the German counter proposals. While the German delegates at Versailles were working for this understanding, he added, it was the task of the Government to raise its voice on behalf of the conciliation, not the alienation of peoples.

A peace of conciliation only was possible if Germany is included as an equal in the Leakue of Nations. The league, he declared, was a necessity, but the Government was against the spirit of

Government was against the spirit of its present form, which made the Ger-mans the slaves of other nations. He encluded by calling for cheers for the

Herr Mueller, for the Independent So-cialists, said the Socialists of all countries must regard peace as impossible under the present treaty. Frau Juchacz said that if the allied peace terms were put they would perpetuate a war of hunger. The Independent Socialists also held

Pants, May 22 .- The allied reply to the German note regarding the League of Nations, which was delivered to-day, says in general that the council considers that "the proposals for the covenant are much more practical than those of the German Government, and setter calculated to secure the objects

of the league."
Regarding the suggestion of a sepa ered feasible, since such a body would not have the requisite authority to maintain the peace of the world.

A categoric negative reply to the Ger-man note on the economic effect of the peace terms was sent by the allied counil to the German delegation to-day The reply characterizes the German note as exaggerated and mays that it indi-cates failure to appreciate the enormity

of the Germans' responsibility.

The Germans are reminded that "it is right that Germany, which was re-

text of the peace treaty.

This will be the first modification of the terms of the peace treaty as agreed. upon by the plenary conference.

Consideration of Germany's protest regarding the Saar Valley also has resulted in slight modifications of the terms

of the award.

The German reply to the allied peace terms will be in five sections, dealing with political and territorial issues, the League of Nations and financial and

ic questions. The notes aiready transmitted to the allied and associated Powers, the Germans believe, will afford a basis fer negotiations on some of these questions and also may serve as suggesting a way over obstacles in the way of negotiations on the page transfer.

tiations on the peace treaty.

The preamble to the reply will declare that the terms are inacceptable on their face in that they are a violation of President Wilson's peace programme, which, Germany will claim, primarily accords her equality as one of the

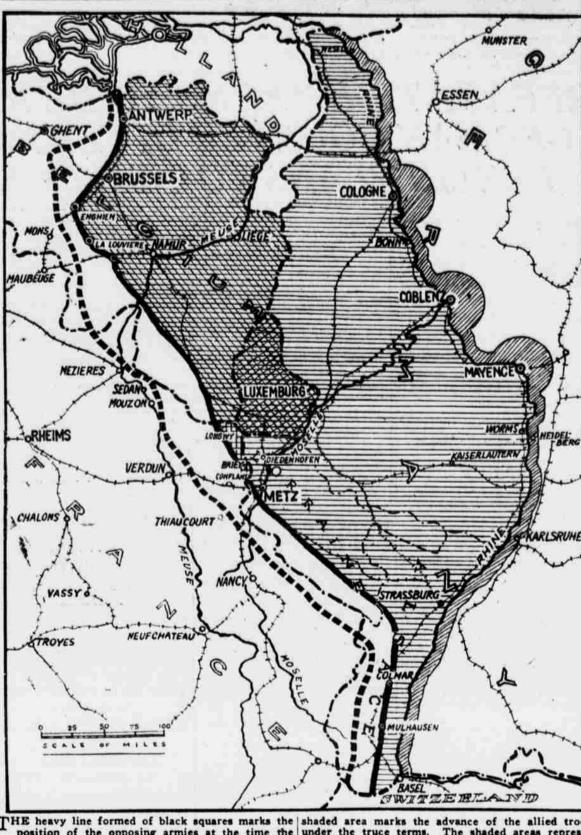
negotiating parties.

The German counter proposals will be of a definite character, and some of them will be so framed as to invite or suggest a revision of the present terms. It is also believed that the Germans will suggest that neutral arbitrators be called in where the issues are excep-tionally complex and that they will recommend the appointment of mixed commissions comprising allied, German and neutral representatives to pass upon the question of the restoration of the devastated districts and some of the more urgent problems relating to in

ternational trade. The reply also will discuss Germany's present relations with Austria, contesting against her being charged with responsibility for the acts of her former

In the territorial issues involved Germany will definitely take the position that the solution of these problems be based upon President Wilson's plan for a decision of nationality by a majority of the inhabitanta, as made known through the medium of a plebisoite.

Positions From Which the Allies Will Advance if Germany Balks



PHE heavy line formed of black squares marks the shaded area marks the advance of the allied troops position of the opposing armies at the time the under the truce terms. The shaded areas represent armistice was signed. The space between that line the territory surrendered by Germany, and which is and the black line which forms the border of the now occupied by the allied armies.

LIGGETT AND HINES CALLED TO COBLENZ

Continued from First Page

soldiers throughout the American area of occupation, American officers have warned the Burgomasters and other German officials that they would be held responsible for any violence or any attempts at destruction of American army

that any resentment displayed by civilians toward the soldiers would not be tolerated and that serious results might follow in the event the Germans persist in the attitude exhibited recently in various parts of the area of occupation.

German Profiteers at Work.

Reports to American headquarters show that in the last few days numerous shopkeepers have attempted to charge American soldiers and that Germans in the streets were particularly arrogant and refused in many cases to give half of the sidewalk. The Americans have informed the Gemans that the soldiers are instructed to give half of the sidewalk when passing civilians, but in no event to step off the walk for said.

German males.

Reports of the lofty attitude of civil-

the German plenipotentiaries at Versallies to-morrow and will outline some modifications in the terms regarding reparations as they now appear in the text of the peace treaty.

This will be first modification of the peace treaty.

Liggett. American officers say that if the Germans sign the terms the withdrawal of troops and other parts of the American programme will be carried out just where | Congress have arrived in Switzerland. it was left off on Tuesday.

HUNGARIAN REDS KILL OPPONENTS

Counter Revolutionists Shot in Front of Parliament House at Budapest.

St. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, Mayy 22 .- The Austrian peace terms, it is understood. The American officers ordered the will be delivered to the Austrian dele-German officials to caution the civilians gates here early next week, possibly

> persons accused of being counter revo-lutionists are being executed in Buda-pest by the Hungarian Communists, ac-cording to despatches received here. The victims usually are shot in front of the in the situation because he has been de-

girls who were accused of making tri-color rosettes for the counter revolu-tionists, also were executed. The pre-siding Judge of the revolutionary tribu-nal, which orders the executions, it is preaching Petlura's base at Tarnopol.

of the question of the manner in which the filled and associated Governments might assist Germany in the solution of these problems.

"The question of the question of the filled and associated Governments might assist Germany in the solution of these problems. nal, which orders the executions, it is preaching Petlura's base at Tarnopol. said, is a former locksmith 22 years of

is right that Germany, which was responsible for the origin of these calamities, should make them good to the utmost of her capacity."

The Council of Four agreed to-day on a reply to the German note concerning reparations. The note will be handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-morrow and will cultine some.

Reports of the lofty attitude of civilians began reaching headquarters a week ago and increased with reports of delays at Versailles, the attitude of the German delegates there apparently gently encouraging many civilians to show a spirit of resentment toward the soldiers.

Auction sales for the benefit of civilians to prisons in Pest.

TURKS PLAN PROTEST.

Delegation Will Object to Parti-

tion of Country. GENEVA, Wednesday, May 21.—Turk-ish and Bulgarian delegates to the Peace

They brought with them many docu-

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REFUSE TO RELEASE GERMAN CRIMINALS

Rantzau's Pleas to Allies Meet With Stinging Rebuke From the Council.

DRAFT TREATY TO STAND

Berlin in Appeal for Prisoners Is Told to Wait Until Pact Is Signed.

Paris, May 22 .- The following corre spondence between the allied peace dele-gates and the German peace delegates is made public to-day: Prisoners of War—Letters from Count on Brockdorff-Rantsau to M. Clemen-

"German Peace Delegation, Versailles, "German Peace Delegation, Versailles, May 10, 1913—Sir: The German delegation has noted with satisfaction that the draft treaty handed to it recognizes the principle that the repatriation of German prisoners of war and German interned civilians is to be effected with the greatest possible rapidity.
"It is in accordance with the opinion of the German peace delegation that the task of settling the details of the execution of that repatriation should be en-

tion of that repatriation should be en-trusted to a special commission. Direct conversations between the commissions of nearly all of the belligerent States in regard to prisoners have been shown to be the best means of solving the dif-ficulties, and it ought to be all the easier at the present moment to clear up by early discussion in a commission any divergencies of view or doubts in regard to certain points.

"The German peace delegation, bear-ng in mind the difference of jurisdiction the various countries concerned, is of the opinion, for instance, that it is in-dispensable for prisoners of war and interned civilians who have been detained for offences other than those against discipline to be repatriated un-conditionally. Germany recognized this same principle as regards the prisoners of war and interned civilians of the allied and associated Powers detailed in

Believe in Some Allevintions.

'Un the view of the German peace delegation certain alleviations should, as a matter of course and for reasons of equity, be agreed to in favor of prisoners of war and interned civilians for the period which will elabse until their final departure.

"The German peace delegation has moreover, been compelled to note that the arrangements contemplated are fa-vorable only to the allied and associated Governments, for instance, so far as concerns the restoration of private property, the search for persons who have disappeared and the care to be taken of graves. The German peace delegation presumes that for questions such as these complete reciprocity may be required for general reasons of humanity.

"Because of the great technical diff-

culty of repatriating prisoners of war and interned civilians, especially in view of the shortage of tonnage of coal, the greatest importance should be attached to finding a solution of all preliminary questions before the despatch of the repatriated prisoners and interned civil-ians actually begins. For that reason the German peace delegation proposes that the commission should start its The Turks, it is said, will protest against the partition of Turkey, especially concerning Constantinople. The

against the partition of Turkey, call deliberations cally concerning Constantinople. The all other questions.

Hulgarians will put in a claim for the "The explanation of this proposal lies, return of the Dobrudja and the port of first, in the fact that there are thousands of German prisoners of war and constants. The delegations expect to interned civilians in overseas countries, but the German delegation is likewise thinking of the Germans who are in Siberia and whose despatch seems to be stion not only of special urgency

Want Germans in Good Shape.

"The German delegation for reasons of internal policy regards it of the ut most importance that the German pris-oners of war and interned civillans VIENNA, May 19 (delayed) .- The Bol- should be returned to their homes in as normal a condition as possible, in order that they might there be brought back shevik offensive against the Rumanians in Hessarabia is progressing, according as rapidly as possible into the economic VIENNA. May 20 (delayed).—Mant to reports received here from Ukrainian life of the country. I at only appears sources, because of the inability of the possible—the precise settlement of transport problems apart-if everything pos

"Having regard to the present situa Hungarian Parliament house in the daytime or in the public school yard in the
Ukrainian troops, who are fighting unmany is unable to do with her own re-Among those who are said to have successfully against the Poles under sources everything required in order to seen executed are Herr Holan, manager Gen. Haller in the region south of Lemto food and clothing. Therefore the berg executed are Herr Holan, manager of the Kaschau-Oderberg railway Blashop berg.

The advices say that the situation is German delegation thinks it desirable and Col. Dormany of the General Staff considered serious for the Rumanians that the deliberations of the commission who was taken from a hospital. Several because they may also be attacked soon should likewise include an examination of the question of the manner in which

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Gen. Petlura Helpless With-

out Ukrainian Support.

By the Associated Press.

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Text of the reply approved by the council of the principal ailled and associated Powers to the letter from Count von Brockdorff-Ranteau dated May 10,

"Paris, May 22, 1919—Sir: The rep-resentatives of the ailled and associated Powers have given consideration to the repatriation of the German prisoners of war. In reply they wish to state that hey cannot agree that prisoners of war and civilian prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offences should be released. These crimes and penal of-fences have been committed on allied soil and have been dealt with by the legally constituted authorities without reference to the fact that the wrong-doer was a German rather than an all foer was a German, rather than an al-led citizen.

"For instance, a certain German prisoner broke at night into the house of a farmer, on whose estate he was set to work, and murdered the farmer and his wife in cold blood with a ball hook For this double murdered. for this double murder the said prisoner was sentenced to death on June 11, 1918, by a regularly constituted court-martial. Under the Bern convention martial. Under the Bern convention, however, the execution of the seatence is suspended until peace is signed. Justice would certainly not be satisfied if, as a consequence of the treaty, this

"For these reasons the alles and as-sociated Powers cannot agree to alter the provisions of the draft treaty in respect of prisoners of war who have been guilty of crimes or penal offences.

"In regard to the second question, the specific suggestions as to the alleviation which they would propose for the pris-oners of war and interned civilians between the date of the signing of peace and their repatriation. The allied and associated Powers are not aware of what alleviation it is possible to make, seeing that they have scrupulously endeavored to observe both the laws of war and the dictates of humanity in the treatment which they have given to prisoners of war, and that, as provided in the last section of Article 218, it is essential that prisoners of war and interned civilians should remain subject to discipline and control pending their repatriation, in the interests of all con-'The German peace delegation may

rest assured that it is the intention of the allied and associated Governments to treat their prisoners of war during the

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heir repatriation with full consideration

of their feelings and needs.

"The restitution of personal property to prisoners of war constitutes a legal right which the allied and associated Powers have every intention of respecting. As regards information about the missing, the allied and associated Powers have always endeavored to supply ers have always endeavored to supply the German Government with all information in their possession on this subject, and they will certainly continue

to do so after peace is signed.
"Concerning the care of graves, they would point out that Articles 225 and would point out that Articles 23 and 226 would appear to assure to the German people that the graves of their fellow citizens shall be both respected and properly maintained, and that so far as is practicable under Clause 225 the bodies of their soldiers and sallors may be transferred to their own country.

"In respect to the German request for

be transferred to their own country.
"In regard to the German request for complete reciprocity, the representatives of the allied and associated Powers have to state that they felt it necessary to include Article 222 in view of the treatment which their own nationals have received while interned in Germany during the war. As there was no parallel between the treatment which was acbetween the treatment which was ac-corded to prisoners of war by the Ger-man Government, on the one side, and the allied and associated Powers, on the other, no claim for reciprocity in this respect can arise.
"In regard to the third question,

representatives of the allied and asso-ciated Powers are ready to do every-thing possible to repatriate German prisoners of war and interned civilians properly fed and in good condition after the conclusion of peace. They regret, however, that the present demands on from the territories recently lib erated from the German yoke, as well as from their own nationals, will probably make it impossible for them to sup-ply the prisoners of war with clothing, &c., for which the German delegation

of a commission to deal with the re-patriation of prisoners of war, the re-resentatives of the allied and associated powers will be glad to set up such com-missions immediately upon the signature of peace. They regret, however, that ther do not see their way to appoint them until they are notified of the intention of the plenipotentiaries of the German enpire to sign peace

SEMI-LUXURY TAX REPEAL TO BE RAPID Higher Duties on Dyestuffs

and Chemicals. Special Despatch to Tun Se-WASHINGTON, May 22 .- Repeal of the

so-called semi-luxury taxes is to be accomplished by the Republicans without the formality of hearings before the Ways and Means Committee and is be done right away.

The next move of the committee wi protective import duties on dyestuffs and chemicals which are not yet in condi-tion to compete with the imported articles. Representative Longworth (0), one of the members of the committee, is at work on a bill to accomplish this end, He is thoroughly dissatisfied with the low tariff put on imports of dyestuffs in the revenue bill of September, 1916, particularly as it provides that this duty is to be reduced 20 per cent, each suc-cessive year after the close of the war.

It was decided to-day to have the Ways and Means Committee meet prac-tically every day and push its work of revising the revenue law as fast as p the allied and associated Governments to &c., for which the German delegation sible in order sooner to loose the countreat their prisoners of war during the period between the signing of peace and "Finally, in regard to the appointment ent statute."

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